

MRS. GIBSON ALTERS 'IDENTIFICATION'

Puts Henry Stevens Not Carpenter, At Crime Scene

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you had stayed on your mule and had hurried home? A. No.

She Doesn't Remember

Q. Did you not tell them that the reason you had returned was to find your moccasin? A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you know Mr. James Mason, the detective? A. I have heard of him; I might know him if I saw him.

Q. Did you tell him that you heard the shots while you were still on your mule? A. No.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the reason you returned was to find your moccasin? A. No, I went back to find the corn thieves again.

Q. Do you know Mr. George Seipel, who lived then on the Cedar Grove lane? A. I think so.

Denies Making Proposal

Q. Do you remember talking to him on November 12, 1922, at his place? A. No, that was on my farm.

Q. Do you remember making a proposal to him that he should receive a certain sum of money from you in consideration for a story he should tell—that on the night of the murder he was driving home and that after turning into De Russey's Lane he should say he saw two men and a woman near an auto? A. No.

Q. Did you tell him he would not have to identify these people? Did you also ask him to say that a little further up the lane he saw either a man or woman on a mule? A. Why should I say that? There's something the matter with him.

Moves Restlessly

The "pig woman" moved restlessly under the cross examination and Dr. Snyder interrupted the questioning to take Mrs. Gibson's temperature.

Willie Stevens looked skeptical but repressed a grin.

Mrs. Hall turned to chat with Mrs. Edwin Carpenter behind her.

Q. Did you further tell Seipel to say that he had some cash on his person, he backed down the lone and there he saw the thing you wanted? A. No, why should I?

Q. Did you offer him \$100 for this? A. No, he offered me \$100 for my mule.

The questioning was again halted as a glass of water was given to the witness.

Q. Do you know Bogart T. Conklin, former sheriff of this county? A. I might know him.

Q. Don't you remember that some time before these murders, he put a negro off your place? A. No, he wrote a letter to him with \$5 to get out.

Couldn't Identify Them Before

Q. Do you remember that in July, 1923, you talked with Sheriff Conklin and that he asked you if the Stevens family had committed the murders, and that you told him they had not? A. No.

Q. Do you remember that on October 17, 1922, at the prosecutor's office, were you able to identify either Mrs. Hall, Henry or Willie Stevens? A. I was not supposed to identify anybody.

Q. Do you know Mr. John Fitzgerald, then a reporter on the Camden Courier? Did you tell him that day that you could not identify anybody? A. I did not say that; I said I had nothing to say.

All the persons named in the cross-examination are under subpoena to testify for the defense.

Q. At the August preliminary hearing did you not say "Then I saw something glitter and I saw a man's face"? A. Yes.

Carpenter Confronts Her

Q. And then asked to pick out the man in the courtroom, did you not identify Henry Carpenter?

At the defense lawyer's request

Identified in Court



BROTHERS IN HALL murder case identified by Mrs. Jane Gibson today as men she saw at murder scene. Willie Stevens (top) and Henry Stevens (bottom).

Carpenter walked over to the bedside. The wealthy stock broker and the farmer looked squarely at each other.

"He was one of the men," the "pig woman" replied and Carpenter returned to his seat. The stock broker is under indictment for the slaying, but is not being tried with his cousins. He has been in jail since August.

Q. You did not say anything about there being any other man there, did you?

Simpson objected to the question, but Justice Parker overruled him.

Nobody Asked Her

A. Nobody asked me.

Q. At this hearing did you at any time mention any other man than Henry Carpenter as being there when the shots were fired? A. Nobody asked me.

Q. You also were asked: "Did you see any other objects, like men walking around," to which you answered, "I could not see—it was dark." A. Yes.

Q. You have said that on the murder night you owned a 61-acre farm on Hamilton Avenue? A. That's right.

Q. Do you remember when you bought that farm? A. Yes, I do.

Q. How long had you lived there? A. A good many years.

Q. You were sworn here today as Jane Easton? A. Yes.

Explains Change of Name

Q. Which is your name, Easton or Gibson? A. People got to calling me "Mrs. Easton" because I sold "Gibson farm products."

Q. You took title to your farm as Jane Gibson? A. I did.

Q. How did you get the name Jane Easton? A. It is my marriage name.

Q. When and where were you married to Mr. Easton? A. In 1919. Somewhere in church, "The Little Church Around the Corner," or somewhere.

Prosecutor Simpson was on his feet at frequent intervals objecting to various questions. Mrs. Gibson seemed grateful for the brief rests and wiped her forehead with her handkerchief.

The defense was probing into the "pig woman's" past, why she was

known by two names, the details of her marriages. Their purpose apparently was to besmirch the character of the state's star witness.

Forgets Where Married

Q. Will you tell us the name of the city or town where you were married? A. I can't remember, somewhere in Jersey.

Q. Under what name were you married? Your father's name was Eisleitner? A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell us by what various names you have been known in your life?

A. You know them now.

Q. Were you not once known as Mary Easton? A. That was my husband's name—I was Mary Jane Easton.

Q. You were known in youth as Mary Eisleitner? A. Yes. As my maiden name I called myself Mary Jane Leitner.

Q. You were baptized Mary? A. No, Mary Jane Leitner.

Simpson Brings Laugh

Simpson protested the "pig woman" was not old enough at the time of baptism to tell what she was christened.

Simpson's statement caused the first break in the tension of the day. The laugh that swept the courtroom was short-lived, however, and in a moment the crowd had settled back in silence.

Q. You were called at various times Mary Easton, Gibson, and Leitner? A. My hubby called me Jeanette.

Q. Were you also known as Jeanette Fulton and Anna King? A. No.

Dr. Snyder again halted the cross-examination and ordered his patient to rest for several minutes.

Q. Do you recognize this portrait?

Case showed Mrs. Gibson a printed page bearing a woman's portrait and the typed title, "Anna King, the sweet-voiced singer."

The picture was of the early



Capt. Harry Walsh



Judge Cleary

90's. The page was covered with a pencil scrawl.

Mrs. Gibson corrected her statement that she had married Easton in 1919. It was 1900, she said.

"Only One Husband," She Laughs

Q. How many husbands have you had?

The "pig woman" laughed and replied: "Only one."

Q. Do you remember Mr. William Kisselring? A. I could not have been married to him. He had a wife and baby.

Q. You lived with him as his wife? A. I lived in the same house.

Q. Did you not marry Kisselring in Paterson, on August 13, 1890? A. Not that I remember.

Q. Did he not divorce you for adultery on January 4, 1898? A. No.

Q. Do you remember a man named Harry Ray? Did you ever live with him? A. Such talk! How many should I have, a dozen?

Case again showed her the photo of Anna King, asking her to identify it as herself. She declined.

Shows Her a Picture

Q. Did you know a man named "Stumpy" Gillen? A. No.

Case showed her a picture of two women, asking if the pair were not Mrs. Gibson and her sister.

Q. When this picture was taken at the gates of a New Brunswick cemetery in 1900, were you not living in Gillen's roadhouse?

The defense was seeking to place the woman in a house of ill-fame, as Case continued his probing questions.

Dr. Straton Lauds Papers For Attitude on Hall Case

By REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.

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The tremendous influence of our newspapers as moulders of public opinion, and through that as shapers of national destiny, is being demonstrated again in the Hall-Mills case.

At the close of the famous Scopes trial at Dayton, Tenn., the late William Jennings Bryan, in his last speech to the court, said:—

"We are told that more words have been sent across the ocean by cable to Europe and Australia about this trial than have ever been sent by cable in regard to anything else happening in the United States. That isn't because the trial is held in Dayton. It isn't because a school teacher has been subjected to the danger of a fine of from \$100 to \$500, but, I think, illustrates how people can be drawn into prominence by attaching themselves to a great cause. Causes stir the world, and this cause has stirred the world. It is because it goes deep. It is because it extends wide and because it reaches into the future beyond the power of man to see. Here has been fought out a little case, of little consequence as a case, but the world is interested because it raises an issue, and that issue will some day be settled right, whether it is settled on our side or the other side."

Q. You took a gun and went at Mr. Di Martini when he called. What time of day was it? A. About 11 o'clock in the morning.

Q. What kind of a gun did you have? A. A .12-gauge double-barrel shotgun.

Kept Gun Because of Thieves

Q. Did you ever have a pistol? A. No.

Q. Why did you keep the gun? A. Because of thieves.

Q. When you left on a mule the murder night, you thought you were chasing a thief—what kind of gun did you carry? A. None.

It appeared that the defense was seeking to give the jury the impression that the "pig woman" might have killed the rector and his sweetheart. The Hall-Stevens lawyers followed the same procedure when James Mills was on the stand earlier in the trial, questioning him repeatedly on a shoe-maker's knife he possessed.

Q. Whom did you leave in the house? A. Bill Whittaker, who worked for me, Mr. Easton and my son.

Riley Not Working for Her

Q. Was a Joseph Riley working for you then? A. No.

Case referred to Joseph Riley, 15-year-old boy, who will testify that he worked for Mrs. Gibson four years ago, that he was at the pig farm on the night of September 14, 1922, and that Jennie, the mule, was in the barn at the time. Mrs. Gibson says she rode the animal to the murder scene.

Q. How close did you get to the wagon you followed? A. About thirty feet.

Q. And that was not close enough to enable you to see its occupants? A. No.

Q. It was not this wagon that had startled your dog? A. No.

Q. You followed, turning into De Russeys Lane? A. Yes.

Q. You knew where De Russeys Lane was? A. I did and I didn't. I had never been through it.

Court had run on an hour and a half over the usual recess time when Dr. Snyder asked his patient if she felt strong enough to continue her testimony.

It was 1.30 and Mrs. Gibson had been subjected to questioning since 11.17.

Says "I'm All Right"

"I'm all right," she told the physician, and Case resumed his cross-examination.

Q. You lived on this property for seventeen years and the lane is only a few hundred yards from your property? A. It is more than that.

Q. When your mule brayed, you dropped back? A. Because when they heard the mule they knew I was coming.

Q. How far were you from Easton Avenue when you lost sound of the wagon? A. About forty or fifty feet.

The car came in, I saw the people then I—

People Eight Feet Ahead

Q. How far ahead of you were those two people you saw? A. About six or eight feet.

Q. You passed them and when you came back, where did you go?

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Value of Newspaper Publicity

And then he added:—

"There can be no settlement of a great cause without discussion, and people will not discuss a cause until their attention is drawn to it."

Then Mr. Bryan spoke of the tremendous benefits flowing from the newspaper publicity which had been given to the Scopes trial. He pointed out how it would stir discussion, lead to investigation and thus at last help to bring out the truth in the issues between evolution and revealed religion.

Any thoughtful observer of the Hall-Mills case must reach the conclusion that, since publicity is inevitable in connection with it, a proper consideration and discussion of the moral and spiritual issues involved in the case cannot fail to do good.

While the details of these sordid tragedies are shocking and revolting to all refined sensibilities, nevertheless "murder will out," and certainly it is a praiseworthy thing that some of the papers, at least, have been willing to open their columns for a discussion of the moral and spiritual lessons to be derived from the case, in addition to the giving of the news side connected with it.

Moral "Antidote" Needed

And that a moral and spiritual antidote to this poison is really demanded if the best interests of the public—and especially the rising generation—are to be conserved, is proved by the sheer volume of the matter sent out as "news" in connection with this trial.

It is a striking and arresting fact that already over 5,000,000 words were sent out during the first eleven days of this murder trial. We are told by a well-informed newspaper authority that that record already exceeds the number of words sent out in the Scopes trial or the "news" in connection with any other murder trial or any prize fight or any other news story ever yet handled by our modern papers.

Vast Amount of News

We are told that if the account of this trial up to date, including the testimony and so forth, should be written on ordinary sized paper, the sheets of paper would reach from the court house in Somerville, N. J., to the city hall in New York.

If the trial lasts for another eleven days, it is estimated that the

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